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Lynch of New York was chosen chairman of the delegation, and when he had to leave the Congress Rev. Bradley Gilman of Canton, Mass., was called to the chair. The meetings were most interesting and added much to the interest and influence of the delegation in the Congress.

The annual meeting of the International Peace Bureau was held during the Congress. The selection of a successor to Mr. Ducommun as secretary was, on recommendation of the Commission or Standing Committee of the Bureau, put off for one year, as it was thought that by that time a competent secretary could be obtained. The very greatest appreciation of the long and faithful services of Mr. Ducommun, who had been secretary from the creation of the Bureau in 1891, was felt by all. The resignation of Hon. Fredrik Bajer of Copenhagen, who had been president since the establishment of the Bureau, was received, and Senator La Fontaine of Brussels was chosen as his successor. The selection had the hearty support of all members of the Bureau. The number of members of the Commission of the Bureau was increased from twenty-six to thirty-five. This made room for the appointment of two new members for the United States, and, on nomination of Dr. Trueblood, Edwin D. Mead and Prof. Samuel T. Dutton were chosen. The Peace Bureau, with its headquarters at Berne, where it is directed by a local committee of five, is becoming every year a more and more valuable peace agency in binding together the peace societies and executing the resolutions of the peace congresses.

Editorial Notes.

Back from
Munich

The American Peace Society's delegation at the Sixteenth International Peace Congress at Munich numbered fifteen members, namely, Daniel G. Crandon, Rev. Bradley Gilman, Miss Anna B. Eckstein, George Fulk, Edwin Ginn, Edwin D. Mead, Lucia Ames Mead, Miss Alice Jones, Miss Marian Lyman, Mrs. S. L. Pratt, Joseph Shippen, Mrs. Joseph Shippen, Rev. James L. Tryon, Miss Lyra D. Trueblood and Benjamin F. Trueblood. Their part in the Congress is given elsewhere. Secretary Trueblood and his party carried out their itinerary as given in the last *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*. They stopped briefly in London, The Hague, Amsterdam, Berlin, Dresden, and after leaving Munich visited Venice, Florence and Rome, and sailed from Naples on September 20, reaching New York on October 4. At The Hague Dr. Trueblood and Mr. Tryon had somewhat extended interviews with both Mr. Choate and General Porter. They found both these gentlemen most cordial in their reception and frank in talking of what the Conference was trying to do. They came away confirmed in their previous conviction that the American representatives at The Hague were very able men and that they were conscientiously doing everything in their power to carry out to the full their instructions and to meet as far as possible the strong desire of the American people that the Conference might result in

a great advance toward the permanent organization of peace, on a judicial basis, among the nations of the world. If the Conference does not result in what was reasonably expected of it, the fault will not be with Mr. Choate, General Porter and their American colleagues.

Once More
at Peace.

At the end of August President Roosevelt sent the following letter to the Presidents of each of the five Central American States, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador:

"It is with great regret that I have received information indicating the imminence of disturbance of the peace of Central America. In view of the untold benefits of peaceful relations among your countries, not only to yourselves but to America and to the world at large, I am led by sentiments of impartial amity to coöperate most earnestly with the President of Mexico in lending friendly influence in the cause of peace and humanity, as has been done before in similar cases.

"A conference having been suggested between representatives of the republics of Central America, I cordially tender the good offices of the United States toward bringing about so beneficial a result, and I beg to assure your excellency of my desire and willingness to contribute toward the attainment of peace, in full concurrence with the President of Mexico.

"I appeal to your excellency to aid in the realization of my friendly purpose by refraining from any action tending to increase the dangers of the situation pending a further resort to the peaceful methods of diplomacy."

This letter, with other influences, has for the present at least averted the danger of conflict. A protocol was published in Washington the 5th inst., signed by the diplomatic representatives of the five States, providing for the holding of a convention in Washington during the last half of November, "to devise the means of preserving the good relations among said countries and of bringing about permanent peace in these countries." The convention will be held on the formal invitations of the Presidents of the United States and of Mexico. Pending the meeting of the convention, the five Central American States pledge themselves to maintain peace and good relations with each other, to refrain from armed demonstrations on their respective frontiers, etc. They also agree to submit to the arbitration of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico any differences that cannot be adjusted by the usual diplomatic methods.

Casablanca
Horrors

War is war, whether it be between Russia and Japan, or between the French troops and the Moroccan tribesmen at Casablanca; whether it be international war, civil war or fighting under the guise of police restoration of order. The fighting at Casablanca in August and the bombardment by the French ships resulted in just those horrors

of which one grows so sick of reading in the history of war. Here are some quotations from the dispatches describing the terrible conditions: "The European bayonets did heavy execution in storming the Moorish houses. Between one and two hundred Moors were killed, and the corpses are lying about the town and in the outskirts awaiting burial." "The bombardment was particularly heavy Monday night, when a great number of Cabyles attempted to surprise the town. They were discovered by the searchlights on board the warships and were mercilessly mowed down by the gun fire." "A Melinite shell from one of the French cruisers exploded in their midst [a body of Cabyles cavalry] and the band was practically annihilated." "A furious musketry fire broke out along the water front. . . . The roar of the Galilee's guns increased and shells were seen bursting all over the Moorish quarter. Wounded men were seen dragging themselves along the streets." "The small but brave band returned from the sortie with dripping bayonets." "The destruction wrought by the shells of the French cruisers is more extensive than at first was thought to be the case. Not a house, shop or warehouse is left undamaged." "After the bombardment of the place began, both the Moorish soldiers and the Arabs revenged themselves on the inhabitants, plundering, killing and burning on all sides. They sacked the custom house and burned a large part of the city, whose streets are so filled with decomposing bodies that an epidemic is threatened." And so the accounts run. It is cause for sincere gratitude that France and Germany came to agreement over Morocco, and that the huge armies of the two countries are not now engaged in conflicts which would multiply the Casablanca horrors a thousandfold. But it is the shame of our civilization that it must still reap the horrible fruits of its past Colonial iniquities, and that it has not yet learned to deal with peoples like those inhabiting Morocco in any less crude and barbarous way than that exemplified at Casablanca.

Mrs. Eddy, the Christian Science Leader, has expressed the desire that a large number of Christian Scientists should become members of the American Peace Society.

Mr. John B. Willis, head of the Boston Christian Science Publication work, who is a member of the Society, in a fine letter to Mrs. Eddy just after our annual meeting last spring, called her attention to the Society, the character of its members, and the excellence of the work it is doing through its educational propaganda, and in other ways. He expressed the hope that Christian Scientists generally should take a larger interest in the work of the Society and become active members of it. Replying to this communication, Mrs. Eddy wrote: "It

is my desire that every member of my large church shall advocate national peace and conciliation, and that you obtain a large number of Christian Scientists to become members of the American Peace Society." As a result of Mrs. Eddy's expressed desire, and through the earnest labors of Mr. Willis, a considerable number of Christian Scientists — nearly two score already — have become members of the Society, and fresh applications for membership are coming in nearly every day. We very much appreciate Mrs. Eddy's expressed interest in our work, and the kind coöperation of Mr. Willis and other Christian Scientists in aiding in the extension of the great cause of human brotherhood and peace.

Some people are fond of looking on the dark side of great hopes and predicting failure when the majority see success. To this class of prophets the aims of the peace movement have often been a subject of pessimistic treatment. Bishop Potter of New York is evidently one of those who think the movement has failed. In a recent sermon at Governor's Island, on the occasion of the installation there of the worn-out colors of the Twelfth Infantry, he is quoted as saying: "It is very beautiful that we should have a Hague Conference in our sphere, yet it is only a poet's dream. Not in my day, nor in yours, nor in all the days to come, will there be peace. Until the last day of the earth there will be armies and there will be wars." The Hague Conference a dream! People who know anything about it at all have come to realize that it is dealing with a practical problem of statesmanship; that it has brought together the representatives of forty-six nations, a most significant fact in itself, and that these men have met with no greater obstacles than came before our forefathers during the formative period of such "dreams" as the American Union and Constitution. As for wars continuing to the end of time, are they not already of rare occurrence? There has been no great war in Europe for more than thirty-five years. The war between Russia and Japan, the one great exception to the peaceful course of civilization in our day, was stopped at its height by methods prescribed at the first Hague Conference. The whole machinery of investigation, mediation and arbitration, the power of peace agitation to influence governmental action, the feeling of international fraternity, the certainty of common financial losses from a derangement of business, which have developed within the last ten or fifteen years, all make war more than ever impossible. Why, under these circumstances, should we expect wars to occur and armies to continue to the last day of the earth? Is it not likely that long before that time we shall have the good sense and find the sure means to get along without them? One wonders if the

Bishop has kept himself informed on the extraordinary growth of the peace movement in the last two decades, as all public men who are up to date should do.

News from the Field.

The German-American National Alliance, which has just held its convention in New York City, voted to send a cablegram to Hon. Joseph H. Choate expressing cordial appreciation of the work of the American delegation at The Hague. It also voted to send to the Peace Bureau at Berne a declaration of its adherence to the international peace cause. The Alliance numbers 1,500,000 members.

Our friends in Texas are organizing a State Peace Congress, to be held in Waco, November 19 to 21, this April. The initiative in calling the Congress was taken by President S. P. Brooks of Baylor University, who attended the National Peace Congress in New York last April. The program for the Texas Congress is already well advanced. It includes addresses by N. M. Washer, president of the Business Men's Club of San Antonio; W. H. Atwell, United States District Attorney, of Dallas; Hon. George C. Burgess, M. C., of Gonzales; T. M. Campbell, Governor of Texas; George C. Rankin, editor of the *Texas Christian Advocate*, of Dallas; Clarence Ousley, editor of the *Fort Worth Record*; President D. F. Houston of the University of Texas, Austin; Judge M. M. Brooks of the Criminal Court of Appeals, Austin; C. A. Culbertson, United States Senator, and other prominent men. The Congress promises to be a great peace occasion for the South. We hope to be able to give the final program in our next issue.

At the Hillsboro (Ohio) centennial celebration, on the 17th of September, the address at the W. C. T. U. meeting in the First Presbyterian Church was given by William Christie Herron, president of the Cincinnati Peace Society. It was a fine discourse, full of information as to the cost and burden of armaments and as to the various lines of the peace movement. The address was published in full in the *Hillsboro Dispatch* of September 26.

The forty-first anniversary of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia was celebrated by the usual annual convention in the Peace Grove, Mystic, Conn., August 22 to 25. There were eight sessions in all. Among the speakers were Alfred H. Love, president of the Union; Prof. Daniel Batchellor of Philadelphia; James H. Earle of Newton, Mass.; Susan S. Fessenden of Boston; Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University; Principal Cowell of Cushing Academy, Massachusetts; Dr. W. E. Darby, secretary of the Peace Society, London; Dr. Joseph S. Walton, Principal of the George School, Pennsylvania; Hon. Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Public Schools, Rhode Island, and others. Large crowds from the surrounding country, as usual, were present in the grove. A number of strong resolutions were adopted setting forth the principles and methods advocated by the Union. On Sunday, the 25th, morning and evening addresses were given in the city churches either by the pastors or the convention speakers. In the afternoon at the Peace Temple the subject discussed by Rev. H. I. Baker of Brooklyn and others was "Religion and Peace."

Dr. W. Evans Darby, secretary of the Peace Society, London, after attending the International Law Association Conference at Portland, Me., where he read an instructive paper on International Arbitration, addressed a number of meetings in different parts of the East. A letter from Dr. Agnes Kemp of Swarthmore, Pa., says that Dr. Darby's addresses there were "intensely interesting" and that he had made "a deep impression on the community." "All were impressed," she says, "with Dr. Darby's spirit, his culture and ability." Dr. Darby's absence from the Peace Congress at Munich was very noticeable. He had attended, if we remember rightly, all the fifteen previous peace Congresses, beginning with the first one at Paris in 1889. He was unable to return from Portland to Europe in time for the Munich Congress, and so remained for a number of meetings in this country, the fruits of which we are sure will be large and lasting.

Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, president of the Pittsburg Peace Society, on his recent return from Europe, where he had spent much time trying to see what could be done to induce the makers of toys to desist from the manufacture of warlike models, made, as reported in the press, the following statement:

"The manufacture of toys in Germany, particularly in Nuremberg, is purely a commercial proposition, and the manufacturers will make toys for which they find the best market, irrespective of other conditions. No help in the peace problem can be expected from that source now, as commercial benefits are considered by far the more important. Peace through the abolishment of warlike toys is an admirable theory, and one which can be worked out eventually, but only with the assistance of the Americans. What is now needed is that some American invent a peace toy, have it made in Germany and allow them to exploit it in this country. Only in this way can we get universal recognition of any peace toy."

Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a call for a meeting of the trustees of "The Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace," established by President Roosevelt with the Nobel Prize money received by him last December. The meeting will be held in Washington on November 8, and will consider the further development of the funds and the work of the organization.

The Friends' Mission in China is carrying on an active peace propaganda in their district of the Province of Sz-Chwan. Two booklets, entitled respectively "The Foolishness of Fighting" and "War Inconsistent with Christianity," are being circulated, in Chinese, all over the district. Special effort is being put forth by the Mission to counteract the wave of militarism that is spreading all over China, and which has already resulted in the introduction of some form of military instruction in many even of the mission schools and colleges. The appeal sent last year by the Friends' Mission to every missionary in China is being followed up by a committee of three leading Friend missionaries appointed especially to keep the subject before the missionaries and the natives alike.